## TIPS, TRIBUTE, BLACKMAIL.

Steamship Men Fee Police, Dockmasters, and Customs Officers.

## MERCHANTS TELL OF EXTORTION.

Leonard Street Police Collect 885 a Year from Each House Whose Goods Block the Hidewalk -The "Envelope Gang" of the Steambont Squad-Patrolman Beeck Passed Over 810 of His Extra Fees to Sergeant Taylor - Fakir Mayston Mays tant Tribute is Levied on the Men who Rustle for a Living at the Curbs,

There was a promise of another Tenderloin mapter in the Lexow investigation resterday. The early comers to the committee room saw three fashionably dressed young wemen sitting back of the counsels' chairs who appeared to belong to the ranks of the Tender-lein district housekeepers. But Mr. Goff had a number of business men on hand who had been waiting two days, and he determined to hear their stories and thereby open up two new features of his case before the Tenderlein should be heard from further. So the housekeepers were dismissed.

The new leatures turned out to be the asseesment of merchants by the police for the privilege of vicinting the ordinance concerning sidewalk ensumbrances, and the special ser-



POLICEMAN BERCE.

vices rendered to steamship companies by members of the steamboat squad for special onsideration. The evidence in both of these particulars was of the strongest character. being given by well-known business men of high standing. Incidentally, testimony was oreed from a representative of a large tea importing firm which, although not pertinent to this investigation, makes extremely inter-esting reading for the United States Treasury

Seldom has a day passed since the investigation begun that Mr. Goff's drag-net has not brought to the surface some interesting and generally amusing type of humanity. Yesterday was no exception, the rule being mainfained by the appearance of the street fakir and pool-room flend Mayston. Mr. Nicoll was again absent from the counsels' table, but his associate, ex-Surrogate Ransom, stated that Nicoll had not withdrawn as counsel for the Police Department. It was suffocatingly bot in the court room all day.

SALABIED POLICEMEN PAID AS WATCHMEN ALSO. Frank C. Earle was the first witness regarding the steamboat squad. He is the freight agent of the People's Albany line. He said that Policeman Richard Burke, assigned to his company's pier, frequently gave up his dinner hour and worked two or three hours evertime at night in consideration for which the company gave him his dinner and supplied him and his family with free transportation on the company's steamers if they wished it. Earle testified that Burke received no other compensation and that no police Captain ever

got a pass. agent of the White Star line, who answered "Yes. sir; we do," when Mr. Goff asked: "Do you give any extra pay to police officers?"
Q.-To what officers? A.-Officer O'Nell. stationed at Pier 45; Officer Bradshaw, stationed at Play 38. The officer on Play 45 receives \$10 a week from us. The officer on Pler 38 receives \$5 a week from us.

Q.-In what shape are these items entered on your books? A .- An expense for extra

Q.-For how long has this practice been continued? A.-The \$10 a week has been paid to the pelice officer on Pier 45 for twenty-five years. The \$5 a week has been paid since the company took New Pier 38.

Q.—Do the officers sign vouchers for these extra payments? A.—No; the vouchers come to me with the initials of the officers written by the superintendent of our docks.

Q .- Do you know who finally gets the money? A .- Ho far as we know, the money is kept by Senator O'Connor-The officers work extra

time for what you pay them? A,-Yes. Mr. Goff-If the officers were not there would you hire other watchmen? A .- I think

Q .- They got that pay because they are olice officers? A.-Well, I suppose that is so. Mr. Ransom did not cross-examine, and Robert T. Reilly, superintendent of docks for the Spanish-American line, was next called He said that his company paid the officer on Pier 10, East River, William Connolly, \$22.50 a month. The company considered dinner, and it lent to paying for the officer's dinner, and it onth. The company considered this equivawas to compensate him for remaining on the pier during his dinner hour and after hours to protect passengers and preserve order when ass, who is himself an ex-police officer, said he obtained Connolly's assignment to his commany's pier upon application to Capt. Schmittberger.

TIPS TO DOCKMANTERS AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS. Again Mr. Ransom had no questions, and then same Mr. Peter L. Mel.aren, who, though very reluctant, was compelled to smirch servants of the United States and the city. MeLaren has charge of Carter, Macy & Co.'s

steamship business.

Q—In your business do you find it necessary to pay a police officer? A.—When a tea ship comes in consigned to our firm, the officer at which we pay him a small gratuity.

Q.-What is the small gratuity? A.-For ach steamer \$10. That is for his lunch, and we only pay him when everything goes satis-

Q.—All of your ships are subjected to assessments by police and other officials, are they

The witness fidgeted about in his chair for some time, and then turning to the committee

said:
"I must ask ferfinformation from the honorable gentlemen. Must I answer the counsellor's question?

was told that he must, and then said: "We pay no other police officer."
Q.—We will not confine ourselves to police
officers? Do you pay any other official, the

deckmaster, for instance.

Mr. Reasom objected to the question, on the ground that the committee was not authorized

to investigate the Department of Books. Senator O'Connor-We are authorized by the in w creating this committee to inquire, among other things, why the Police Department of line of luquier just started may show that the

police are derelict in not suppressing open, flagrant, and notorious crimes, and that, therefore, ther are either collusive or incompotent Having got the decision in his favor, Mr Goff asked the witness: " Is it not a fact that you pay blackmall at every stage after your ships enter the harbor?"

No. sir:" answered the witness, "we pay ne blackmall." no blackmail."

Q.—If the word offends you I will substitute
"money" for "blackmail," and ask if you
do not have to pay at every stage money other than legitimate fees?
The witness looked at the committee appeal-

ing; , regarded Mr. Geff, and observing that lawyer's triumphant grin, evidently concluded to waste no more time and answered, We do." Q.-Whom do you first pay? A.-We pay no

one until the cargo is thoroughly discharged.
Q.—Whom do you ray? A.—I am given to
understand I must answer this question. We pay the dockmaster \$25 for each steamer. Q.—Any one cise? A.—Yes.
Q.—Who? A.—Custom House officers.

Q.-How many? A.-Two officers for each Q.-How much? A.-Twenty dollars to each

inspector. Q.-That is \$40 to the Custom House officer for each ship? A.—(Resignedly) Yes.
Q.—Next? A.—That is all we pay regularly.

Q.-What do you pay exceptionally? A .-Well, the weigher.
Q.—How much? A.—The amount varies according to the rapidity of the discharge of the

ship. This examination had been conducted under a desultory fire of objections by Mr. Ransom, but Mr. Goff went ahead impetuously when he saw that the witness had a complete appreciation of the obligations of his oath and would obey the committee's instructions to answer questions. Mr. Goff evidently thought there were others who levied blackmail upon the commerce of the harbor of New York, but the witness assured him that such was not the case to his knowledge. He denied that his firm paid any except legal fees at Quarantine or to the Harbor Master, and denied knowledge of an assertion made by a captain of one of his firm's tea ships that ships had to pay more blackmail tribute in the barbor of New York than in any other harbor on the globe,

excepting only Canton. Q.—I appreciate your position Mr. McLaren, and understand your reluctance to give this testimony before this committee, but you and other business men of this city must remember that these abuses cannot be corrected unless they are exposed in some such manner as this. Reminding you of that fact, I ask you, Is not this system of payments of other than

June. A.—I did not get it from the steamship company until then and I was not going to give up from my salarr.

Officer George T. Sheridan was a very differ-ent kind of an officer. He is the roundsman of the Church street precinct now under in-

PARIN MAYHTON.

dictment by the Grand Jury on the charge of having clubbed a man named Byan in a pool room in the Merchants' Hotel. Mr. Goff has been trying to serve subpenas on Byan and a man named Smith, who, it is alleged, was beaten at the same time, and the lawyer's questions to Sheridan disclosed the fact that the witness is suspected of having kept Byan and Smith away from the subpena servers. Sheridan supplatically dealed that he had seen Smith or Hyan, or kept them out of the way.

Next Fred Stuber, an ancient German from 216 Elizabeth street, was called to the witness stand. He had been arrested on March 20 by Officers Sloane and Sullivan from the Mulberry street station on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. He said his house was a respeciable boarding house, but in a very disreputable neighborhood. When he was taken to the Tombs the officers introduced him to Lawyer William E. Morris. Morris, the witness said, demanded of him \$200 with which to fix the case with the officers. The winess said he had no money, and Morris advised him to pawn his clothing and jewelry and get some. He gave Morris \$10 and then engaged another lawyer. On the trial officer Sloane had a stoolpigeon who admitted to the lawyer representing the witness that Sloane had given him \$1 to testify that Stuber's house was disorderly. The Justice said: "Well, that settles the case," and discharged the prisoner.

The witness said that the house next to him was kept by a Mrs. Straus, who pad the officers every week, "and," added the witness, in German, to Chairman Lexow, "the men and women go in and out of that house like a dove cots."

Mr. Ransom asked the witness if he did not STUBER'S STORT OF ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.

women go in and out of the witness if he did not consider that his false arrest had been an outrage. The witness said he did, and Mr. Hensem asked Mr. Moss why he did not send this witness to lodge a complaint before the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Moss Why don't you take him there yourself?

yourself? Mr. Ransom—But you have a special messen-ger for that purpose. SLACEMAIL COLLECTED FROM BUSINESS HOUSES.

ger for that purpose.
BLACKMAIL COLLECTED FROM BUSINESS HOURES.
The next witness, John B. Smith, opened up the subject of blackmail collected for permitting violations of the ordinance against encumbering eldewalks. Mr. Smith, who did not want to testly, is the manager of a whole-sale fruit and produce house, I'll leade street. He said that their business made it almost necessary for them to use the sidewalks a great deal in hand ing their goods, which he knew to be against a didy ordinance.

Mr. Goff said to him: The committee's object in seeking your testimony is to endeavor to break up the system of police oppression of merchants and we expect good cilizens to earne here and strengthen our hands. Tell us in your own way how you pay to be protected in using the sidewalk.

The witness stated that once a year he placed \$15\$ is an envelope and left if on a certain desk inti-J. Hoberts a store, where a ward man called for it. He believed the ward man was names failt, and he understood that every commission house in the district was similarly assessed.

Q. by Mr. Lexowi-H you should omit to leave the \$15\$ in the envelope, what should happen? A.—I never omitted it.

Q.—Would it not be better for your trade to best each include to be better for your trade to be seen to the seed to best each building.

the sidewalk during specified hours of the day? A.—Undoubted!?

U.—And the merchapis would prefer that to paying police tribute? A.—Undoubted!?

To Mr. Ransom the witness said that he had no knowledge of the fine resting place of the \$25. He p. 1 it where the police collector got it. That was all he knew. REC REFURED TO PAY AND WAS ARRESTED.

He. That was all he knew.

SER REFURED TO FAY AND WAS ARRESTED.

The second witness to this same system was J. Albert See, a fruit and produce merchant of 320 Washington street. He said he had paid for years, but this April refused to pay and had joined an association of merchants formed for the purpose of endeavoring to get rid of this oppression. His name had been published in the purpose of endeavoring to get rid of this oppression. His name had been published in the papers as a member of this association, and the next day the roundsman from Leonard effect of the wine as and said:

Oh. You are a l'arkourst man. You get your goods off the sidewalk, or you will be arrested.

He said that he had been arrested since he rejused to pay, and fined \$7.00.

His first experience with Officer Kelly was two years ago. At that time Kelly had endeavored to raise the assessment to 500.

4.—Did you tell him what you had been paying? A.—He knew withou my telling him.

4.—Did he say anything about an envelope?

A.—He told me to put the assessment in an envelope with the firm card. He said he had nothing to do with the money ex ept to put the envelope in a drawer in the station house. He said he was working under orders.

4.—Are all merchants in your line obliged to pay this assessment?

A.—I know of some exceptions—at least of merchants who claim they never pay, but they may have been joking.

4.—Yee; I have given the envelope with my own hands to Kelly.

TESTIMONY OF A PARIN-TRIBUTE PAID IN SCIE-Then came William Mayston. He is a street peddler and fakir, and a pool and policy shop fend. He looks like a tough boy of sixhteen, but says he is 33 years of 2. He is a Londoner by birth, talks with a cockney accent, is a graduate from the Elmira Helormatory, has the assurance of Dick Swiveller the vocabu-



MR. M'LABEN.

this. Heminding you of that fact, I ask you, Is not this system of payments of other than legal fees, so far as your business knowledge goes, recognized among shippers as a regular part of the business? A.—I believe such to be the fact.

Senator Cantor—And has been so for years?
A.—I believe so.

To Mr. Hansom the witness said that the enstoms officers he paid were inspectors, Q. (By Mr. Goff)—How long has this been going on? A.—I don't know. I found such a system, and I followed it.

THE ENVELOPE GAND IN THE STEAMBOAT SQUAD.

More information about the steamboat squad was furnished by Officer Charles A. Beeck, who has been twenty-two years on the police force. His manner was very different from all of the other police officers who have been on the witness stand. Officer Beeck is a mild-mannered man, who evidently did not want to testify, but who did not resort to forcetfulness when he was asked to give certain information which Mr. Goff appeared to be confident that he prosessed. He admitted that he knew it to be a fact that officers assigned to duty on the blers do special work for the steamship companies, and receive for it special compensation.

Mr. Goff appeared to the sear sequence in the blers of the state of the

here yesterday.

Q.—You play the horses. A.—Twelve or fif-teen years. First played the Derby. Played Kildeer yesterday. He came in first. POOL ROOM OPEN "RIGHT OVER THERE."

Q.—Any difficulty in getting into pool rooms here? A.—Oh, no. I'll get in anywhere. Q.—Any of them running now? A.—Oh, yes. One a block from here.

The witness turned his head and looked out of the court-room window fronting on Chambers street. Then he continued, 'light over there, Centre and Chambers streets."

O.—Who runs it?

there. Centre and Chambers strevts."

Q.—Who runs it?

The witness ook a little memorandum book from his pocket and read, "Mahony. 23 hambers. Carry pink paper and you can get

from his pocket and reach the hombers. Carry pink paper and you can get in."

J.—Is that the password? A.—Oh, they'll think you are a sporting man.

J.—Jou are well known around here? A.—Yes, from Philadelphia to Newark.

The witness was then asked to give addresses of some pool rooms running now. He gave the addresses of 33 Park row, 81 Park row, 3 Harriay street, 10 Union square, and then added, "Oh, I'll take you to twenty, if you want." He said 81 Park row had as a blind a tailor's sign, and added, "hut you couldn't get a suit of clothes in there for \$500." He said he knew of some policy shops, but didn't go in much for that aget of gambling. He added, "If the committee wants to find them, just go up on Neventh avenue. Follow the first nigger woman you see, and you'll land in a policy shop on every block."

J.—Did you were meet any of your friends the police in those places? A.—Oh, yes, they're great fiends for horses. My friend, ward man bheridan, is known as "the horse fient of the Second." Last season I won a thousand deliars at Morrie Park, but dropped it at Coney

Second. Last season I won a thousand dol-lars at Morrie Park, but dropped it at Coney Island.

lars at Morris Park, but dropped it at Coney Island.

The witness was then asked to tell the story of the Sheridan-Lynch trouble in the Merchants' Hotel. That story has been published. The witness alleged that ward man Sheridan made Harry Fointer's pool room in the Merchants' riotel his headquarters, and that one day when Fointer had some trouble with Lynch Sheridan drew his billy and amashed Lynch in the face with it. Then Sheridan, Pointer, and another man threw Lynch, Smith, and the witness down stairs and gave them a punching on the aftest. The witness first went to Cant. Conner with the compilant but got no satisfaction there, he said, and has since appeared before the Police Commissioners and Grand Jury in the same case.

Commissioners and Graud Jury in the same case.

Q.—Can you mention another pool room in Connors precinct, the Second? A.—Well, there is Hartman's Hotel on the hattery. You can get all the sport you want there after? follows at hight if you go through the wirescreen door back of the barber shop.

Mr. Goff saked the witness a great many questions about Hartman's and particularisat to his knowledge that "a certain high police official is half owner of the place." The witness suddenly became wary and pretended ignorance.

witness suddenly became in the witness said he was sometimes called the Plunger, and did not fearthat he would have any difficulty even after his testimony in getting into all the position of the summer of the committee on compulsion. The subpersa server followed me three days, and threatened to give me a year unless I showed up. he concluded.

concluded.

The witness then left the stand and took a seat by the side of one of Mr. G. M's quiectives, to whom he tried to sell a patent corrector. DELMAGE DIDN'T PAY FOR HIS APPOINTMENT.

Next Police Officer U. V. Delmage was called.

McClave. Then Mr. coff fired this question at him. "To whom did you pay the money for your appointment?" The witness remained silent, staring at the lawrer, and Mr. coff added. "Are you paralyzed?" The officer replied. "I should think I would be." Q.—You look it. Were your moral sensibilities shocked. A. "Isa. "This is the officer to whom Butcher Stain testified on Wednesday he lent \$5.25 so no time before the officer received his appointment. When the witness was asked about this he said: "My mother had died and my family was in hard circumstances. We had a diamond cross that my mother had owned for thirty."

yours. Mr. Stein offered to loan us \$325 on it.
Mr. brother, who was married, got \$75. I got
\$250. I gaid \$120 for my mother's funeral expenses, and \$130 for five months' rant of our
apartments. I paid no one asy mensy for my
appointment.

Mr. Goff examined the witness at great
length, but made nothing more than that out
of it. As the witness left the stand, Chairman
Lexow raid:

length, but made nothing more than that dut it. As the witness left the stand. Chairman Lexowraid:

Officer, a witness we terday testified that rou said you wanted that money to get on the force. I state to you trankly that the evidence you have given tooday has mades very favorable impression upon me. I hope you will bring evidence that you have sentified may a you have statud here to day you did. This committee these not want to unjustly cast reflections on any police officer in this city."

The witness and he would bring further evidence to the committee on Wednesday next.

A stook gloss heretes extends a stock of the committee on Wednesday next. A STORY KROM HERTER STREET

The witness and he would bring further evidence to the committee on Wednesday next.

A strokt gloss hersten strikt.

The last witness of the day was Moses Recremen, who keeps a saloon at 20 Hester attrect. He had a long and world tale to tell. Mr. Onfi, who examined him, made desperate but tatle efforts to confine the flood of Moses's eloquence within reasonable channels, but it surged over all confines and world bubling and guryling and bolling in all directions, carrying upon its atorny surface a thousand tales of Hester stroet vials and troubles and tribulations. Moses has a son, it seems, named lance, who indiscreetly took from a friend. Moses Jacobs by name, \$60 for sale keeping. Thereafter it appeared that the money had been stolen, and along came Detectives Fo ey and bohwartz and earled off Isaac to the dungeon. According to the winces the detectives offered to settle the affair for the cut rate of \$100: to any one else they said the rate would have been \$200. But as Moses Heerman had not profited by the indiscretion of isaac tone-half. Good Moses Beerman seconed the voice of the tempter, and, on the contrary, went to see Johnny Brodsky. Johnny fortilled Moses in his stern resolve not to but a compound, and likewise advised the brewer from whose vats Moses drew his supply of lager. At this point the story became conjusted. Moses talked rapidly and with a strong Posen accent, but as nearly and with a strong least that this belief the story became conjusted. Moses had given to the Sergeant by cents with which to buy Isaac adminer, and Isaac that night slated dinnerless.

It was after 6 o'cleek when this unhappy chapter of the story was reached, and the witness was talking faster and laster, when, without ev a so much as promising that the story should be continued in our next, Mr. Goff ordered an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

CAPT, PRICE'S TRIAL OVER,

Superintendent Byrnes Not Allowed to Say If He Believed Price Gullty. When the trial of Capt. James K. Price for falling to suppress a gambling house at 345 West Thirty-first street was resumed yesterday by the l'olice Board the prosecution trie i to show that gambling apparatus had been carted to the house for Alderman Parks, owner of the house. Lawyer Grant, for the defence. then recalled Superintendent Byrnes and

"Did you make the charges against Capt.

"Did you make the charges against Capt. Price?"

'Yes, sir. I did," replied Mr. Byrnes.

'You were directed by the Board of Police to make an investigation, were you not?"

'I was."

'Did you act under the resolution of the Board?"

'I had already acted. I made an investigation the day before the Board took action, and I preferred charges against the Captain as seen as Reporter Sullivan made affidavit before me setting forth the facts.

Lawyer Grant next asked the Superintendent whether he be leved Capt. Price was guilty of neglect of duty when the evidence showed that there was gampling at the house in question on only one night.

Mr. Blandy objected to the question, and the Commissioners sustained the objection. Mr. Grant then wanted Mr. Byrnes to tell as an expert how gambling houses could be detected. The question was overruled. The Board reserved its decision on the whole case.

A feature of the trial was the fact that the witnesses for the prosecution who had been missing from the previous hearings, were again absent restreday. They were William Stone, his daugster Mrs. Thompson, and a servant who lived in the house owned by Alderman Parks, where, it was alleged, the gambling was done.

The Matmed for life Innates Shown By Incontrovertible Medical Testimony Not to Have Been Injured at All by Their Spankings-Two Inmates Who Object to the Law of the State Rather Than to Their Trentment - A Seens at Brill. Etatina, June 21.-At the investigation of

the Governor's committee into the management of the Elmira Reformatory to-day, three of the "maimed-for-life-by-Brockway's-cruelt y ors were disposed of completely, and two other witnesses were examined who made as bad a showing as the three. The two were Leopold ohn and John Gilmore, and it appeared on their examination that it wasn't alleged eruelty on the part of Mr. Brockway that the prosecution was making a drive for at all, but it was the laws of the State, with the making of which the Board of Managers had nothing to do. The particular law is the parole system law. person in the institution behaves him-self for a year after his arrival, to parole that person for a period of six months. If he does not violate the parole the law prorides that he shall receive his full discharge but if he does violate it, the law says it shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to rearrest the person, bring him back to the reformatory, and make him start all over again, just as he started when he was first placed

there.
Cohn and Gilmore violated the parols. Gilmore is the man who started all the row about the reformatory. He violated his parole about eleven days before the six months were ur. and when the effort was made to bring him back he fought it out in the Supreme Court and then in the United States Circuit Court, with the assistance of the newspaper that has been endeavoring ever since to discredit and cause trouble for the reformatory management.
At the opening session this morning Clerk

Hoppe of the reformatory was put on the stand and was requested by ex-Judge Gilbert, the counsel for the prosecution, to provide had been transferred from the reformatory to insane asylums, and of persons who, it is alleged, had attempted to commit suicide in the reformatory, together with the entire record of all such persons while they were in the reformatory. He promised to do so, and then Leopold Cohn was put on the stand. Cohn is about 22 years old, with the trpical criminal face, the shifting eyes, and the shiftless manner. He is of more than ordinary intelligence. That was conceded by all. He was first sent to the reformatory on

Feb. 10, 1888, from New York city for forgery. He forged an order for an overcoat on his employers, Seligman, May & Co. His first experience at the reforms ory, as testified to by himself, was a proof that a young man who behaves himself when he is sent there is well treated. He said he resolved when he went in there to be a good prisoner, and that he worked faithfully to obey the rules. He had a consequence almost a perfect record, and which is one of the quickost cases on record at the reformatory. He was out four months and

five days.

When Cohn left the institution a place was provided for him in the employ of Heller. Hirsch & Cc., Front street, New York. Two nonths after he was in their employ he got in trouble over a money transaction and left them without warning, which was a distinct violation of his parole. Then he went

THE MAIMED-FOR-LIFE MEN.

A FIRELE IN THE STAR TESTIMONY
AT THE REFORMATORY.

did it for the benefit of an immate officer, and this immate officer paid him by giving him choice food at the table.

At the star testimony presents the truth and only the truth, and then asked him a series of questions of which the following are samples:

or ucations of which the inflowing are sainples:

Did you or did you not lead an honest life
before the coomission of the act for which
you were sent here?

I did not, said (one.

"Had you committed crimes which were not
discoversal and for which you had never been
arrested?"

"I had."

"Did you know when you came here that
you could be kept for ten years?"

"Did you know when you are not you sould be kept for ten rears?"

'I did"

'When you entered you resolved to conduct yourself properly, and you found no trouble in doing so, and earning your release?"

'I di so resolve, and found no trouble in doing if."

What were your feelings when you left?"

'I had the kindest feeling when I left, and felt that my sejourn here had been a benefit to

Is it true that you fell back among your old

that you could be brought back for it?

"It is a fact,"
"Did you write this letter with the idea of bringing to light what you considered abuses in the institution?" In the institution?

I did."

But you saw no abuses the first year, or so long as you behaved yourself?"

Did you write this letter for publication?"

I did."

Request it to be published?"

Ad. d. has doors had finished Cohn dropped.

When the docter had finished Cohn dropped

"In the control of th

stip, and so the first "maimed-for-life" was knocked out.

Judge Gilbert tried to throw some doubt on the testimony by asking this question:

Doctor, in your opinion, is it not possible that six blows struck on Feb. 21, eight blows struck on April 10, four blows struck on Oct. 7, eight blows atruck on Oct. 7, eight blows struck on Oct. 7, eight blows struck on Dec. 2, eight blows struck on Jan. 3, in 1832 and 1833 are responsible, at least in part, for the boy's present condition?"

It is certainly not my opinion, said the Doctor. "His present condition could not have

where the contribution of the contribution of

he told lies and did about sverything else on the relember forbidden by the reless of the institution, including stealing.

If anything, Shortell was a bigger starthan the other witness. In answer to Mr. Devo he said that if he wanted to he could easily work his way out.

Another adjournment was taken after Shortell's examination, this time to witness the drill of the military that takes place every afternoon at the institution. The inmates of the institution, as has been told before, are all attached to a military company.

This is one of the great features of the reformatory. The immates themselves are very proud of it. The regiment is commanded by Col. Bryan, a West Fointer, and the drilling is done in a manner that would be a credit to almost any regiment of National Guardamen in the State of New York.

The regulation West Point manual is followed. In addition to the regular uniforms the inmates wear a belt about the waist and white sach over the left shoulder, which gives them a striking milliary aspect.

There were more than 1.000 men in the drill this afternoon and they all did their work in a manner that greatly impressed the members of the committee and the vary few visitors who were fortunate enough to be invited to see the drill.

Some of the committeemen and nearly all of the visitors were statloned on a balcony above the grounds, but Dr. Flint and Judge Learned stood with Mr. Ivins on a grass plet along the road through which the men marched. The low grade or red suit men came out first, the binek grade men in blue suite.

Just as these blue-suited men came out. Lieutenant of one of the companies, of the name of Barnett, left his command and rushed to where these men were standing and began to make a protest of some kind. Just previous to this Barnett had said to a superior officer:

Years me."

Excuse me."

Years me."

Officer:

"Excuse me."

"Excuse me."

"Where are you going?" the officer asked.

"I am going to state my grievance to the Commission."

John K. Scott committed suicide on Wednes-

day in his room in the Prospect Gun Ciub's house on Long Beach, L. I., by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. He suspended the weapon from the ceiling in his room by means of ropes, so that it came on a level with his head when seated in a chair. Then fastening a string to the trigger and tring it to his big toe, he sat in the chair and fired the gun. No one was in the club house at the time, and his suicide was not discovered until Thursday morning. He was 35 years old and formerly ran a hotel at Fast Rockawar. In his pockets were found \$480 and a note for \$107, due six morths hance. He left a widow and child, whose whereabouts are at present unknown.

Hanged Himself to His Landlady's Stoop Christian Frey, aged 40, hanged himself from the back stoop of a boarding house at 172 East Kinney street, Newark, early yesterday morning. Frey formerly kept a saloon on South Orange avenue. It was a failure. Hereral months ago he went to the house of Mrs.
Frank to board. As he failed to pay he was
told by his landlady that he must seek another

home. He went away on Tuesday, but returned resterday, and, tring a small rope around his neck, secured the other end to the steep raising and sliding down the steep choked himself to death.

PIEROLA'S ACTEM S He Hopes to Restore the Provinces of Panama, June 14.-The Lima correspondent of the Ster and Herald, under date of Mar 30,

writes that the programme of Don Nicolas de Piorola is to restore to Peru the capture! provinces of Tacna and Arica, without a popular vote, or the restitution of moners adpopular vote, or the restitution of moners advanced to Peru upon them. They are to be freely handed over to Peru, when l'on Nicolae de Piervia organises his thovernment in exchange for a treaty, already drafter of friendship, defensive and offensive helmess thill and Peru, the same to be ratified by the legislative bodies of both countries.

No newspaper in the capital of Peru days to publish this news, but it has spread like wild-lire and it is talked about on all bands.

Fined \$50 for Selling Oleomargaria Part Hoove, June 21. - Everitt W. Penny, & merchant of Eastport, was tried be ore Justice Herman and a jury to day for illegally selling out of some garine. The jury, after being out about an hour, brought in a vertier of guilty with a recommend tion for mercy. Justice Heyman imposed a fine of Shi.

\$10 Weekly During Life, In addition to the Death Benefit, will be paid the

erdow or a harder of the \$12,000 COMBINATION Life Indemnity Policy.

James only by the PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., 250 AND 261 BEGADWAY, NEW YORK.

It gives the full wing maximum benefits 10,000 Loss of Both Fyes,
10,000 " " Hands,
10,000 " " Feel,
10,000 " " Hand and Foot,
2,500 " " Lither Hand or Foot,
2,500 Permissest Total Disability,
1,000 Loss of the Eye,
2,000 For Week, Temporary Total Disability,

Coa's no more than the entirery policy of the companies. Stile for descriptive organisms.

PHINEAS C. LOYABURY, President.